

If you have any questions, I will be very happy to answer. I know you are pressed for time.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Thank you very much, Dr. Kugler, and Mr. Megel. We are grateful to you for both those statements. We are much aware of the strong support that the American Federation of Teachers has given to improving education at every level from preschool through graduate school and your statements today are in line with that policy of the AFT.

I have just one question. In the light of your statement concerning tuition-free university education, do you envision the day when, in this country, there will be tuition-free college and university education for all those who have the talent to take such courses?

Mr. KUGLER. I do. It has been my ideal. It was the ideal by the way of the President's Commission on Higher Education that was appointed by President Truman.

Mr. MEGEL. Unless we do so we are going to establish a stratified society in which only the students of affluent families will have the opportunity to attend higher education institutions.

The tuition rates of particularly the smaller private colleges have increased tremendously from \$200 a very short few years ago to as much as \$1,500, \$1,600, \$1,800 today, which makes it a sizable amount of money and beyond the limits of the financial ability of many of our people.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Thank you very much. Mr. Erlernborn.

Mr. ERLERNBORN. I have just one question. I notice that you would be in favor of localizing or supplementing the student loan programs so that more disadvantaged students could take advantage of them.

Would you also favor expanding the type of education that can be financed in this way? And I have reference to, say, vocational education, those that go from high school to some type of vocational education rather than the typical school of higher education?

Mr. KUGLER. We agree with that. Of course, when we say some kind of higher education we would include there community colleges with their technical program, the work-study program that the gentleman who preceded us made reference to, a variety of things designed to meet the needs and talent and ability of all our young people.

I think we have to apply a spectrum approach rather than to concentrate merely on liberal arts.

I would say one thing, and this is a caveat, that all students regardless of the kind of education that they would want to get, should have some kind of general education combined with vocational education, some education in the social sciences and the humanities so they are brought to be whole people rather than narrow specialists who are unconcerned about the needs of society.

Mr. ERLERNBORN. I notice also in the prepared statement you made reference to the President's program which emphasizes loans to students, construction facilities, and research grants mainly to graduate schools.

How do you feel about the present bill before us in its setting of priorities between aid to students and the amount of money available for the construction of facilities?